THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

George R. Graham & Co. Publishers.

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A Family Newspaper: Neutral in Politics: Devoted to News, Literature, Science, Morality, Agriculture, and Amusement.

VOLUME XXII. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 12, 1842. WHOLE NO. 1076.

Original Poetry.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post

LIFE.

WRITTEN ON AN ISLAND IN THE SUSQUEHANNA, JUNE, 1841.

I've laid me on a lonely hill
'Mid wreath'd rock-work and the sky,
Where, gaze town-ward as I will,
Its loneliness o'er my breast lies;
And nothing, save the wild bee's hum
Bend lightly o'er my sunny form—
Heaven—Earth and self—whose thoughts are they
Much Heaven's tone and starry blue—
And yet how varied the shades of Life!
The song of happy bird I hear,
Which seems the melody of Love,
And whispering of her home above!

Before me rolls in ruffled pride,
Wild Susquehanna's unknown tide,
Dark with the shades of hills that stand
In guardian'ship of her furious mood—
In verdant grandeur lifting high
Three wood-crown'd mounts ringed against the sky!
And lonely, and unnoticed—and
The cane unbidden on summer pride,
Like a wreath'd beauty, all unsought
On Manhood's lonely storm-beaten breast—
A scene of shore and awful
I see on either side me stand,
And dread, as widening upon down
With solemn pace and footfall deep!
But now the spell hath passed me by—
The wild bee's hum is mingled with
The song of happy bird and tone—
Where'er we breathe—the world's blue skies,
With pleasure's smiles or sorrow's tears
May scorn me for their frowns—
For oh! the heart is earnestly well
Long from time-beings whom it deems
The kindred of its every mood!

Oh may that power of Light and Love
Watch o'er you from the Throne above,
And with its wings of mercy cast
That haunt the wages of Your below—
And from those wages of Your below—
A sudden on Hope's dearest flower—
And we forth a bud and budding child,
Reveal unto you its every mood!
Where'er we rest we may meet above
Those whom we've met here on earth—
Restore where human tenderness
Within the Solemn Bower of Home!

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THE Mother's Mission.

The light may, or, flashing, flaming the sky,
The thunder is roaring and pealing on high—
The ocean is lashed to fury and foam,
And chase by his rude wings the storm-struck land,
The tall oak is uprooted by the mighty blast,
But the voice of the wild breeze is heard almost all.

Oh! speed on fair mother, take unto the vision
And the mighty power of a mother's love—
To Athanasius speed, speed, to her mind,
Learn by the wild swell of the ocean's roar,
The storm it is hearing, his home is here,
And he is with the billows, and will brake there
Away darts the maiden, her dark tresses play,
And mark it the winds as she cleave her light way,
Her heart knows no fear, but the fate of her
And he is faithful who is sure her below
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Hark! hearst thy the wind the fatal signal to hear,
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The sweet voice of a mother, and the kiss of a child,
And soon though the storm that rave her home by the strong,
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The storm has gone by, and the sunlight again
Falls soft on the earth, and the rainbow is there,
The deer arise refreshed from their moss-hidden caves,
And touched by the power of the mighty wave,
The sun drops all glistening upon it with the sun's rays,
And the birds of the forest send forth their sweet lay,
And all the wide plains of the prairie are green,
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Oh! speed to thy mother, fierce joiner that here,
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That hand that can shrivel thee, now leads the here,
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He come from the clouds of the dark tempest,
His proud heart with anger will fearfully burn,
He puts on the visible form of the wrath of
In him who will never more see him again
Still fierce glows his rage when he thinks of his child
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W. D.

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POETRY.

BY MICHAEL ALEXANDER, A. M.

Of all the liberal arts, Poetry may be deemed the oldest and best. It may be considered the first, and the last of human knowledge. Instructed indeed, as the heart is taught, it is also natural to the tongue, or exercise of words. Like the Sun of Nature, it traverses every spot of earth, and there is no place hidden from its heat. Poetry is not of one time—confined to no place—the parental, the past, and the future it seeks to seize. Its era is every where, and every land. Poetry has been of every nation, and every time immortal. The muse of the spheres and science began to call on his profession circle, and the circle began to call on his profession circle.

"Consumption" really, Lungs, is a terrible word, and the angelic child of Heaven, that had played his last upon the pedestal of ages—and his whitened locks shall return no more to the winter wind, his venerable hand shall point no more to the tale of empires, when she ceases to exist. Her sublimer existence shall end with the world, whose destruction alone shall appear, at whose feet the universe lives next. Great thanks are to the antiquity of the muse we set. We may come to wonder that we should doubt of her existence, or have her early origin. Amidst the dark clouds, immense, which envelop the early ages of it, history sheds still some light thereupon. Man had no sooner left the desire of now announcing his thoughts relative to the things of nature around him, than he began to express those thoughts in poetical language. The very language of nature is necessarily poetical. The heathens considered poetry the language of their gods. Still in order to be poetical—the great poet must often become like a little child for simplicity of language. Society also in its infant state presents the poetical temperament in its highest state of perfection. There was no ill, like the matter gold, and unmixed is diamond, gave and perfect in essence, though concealed with the rougher matter, which refinement must polish off. The poetry of Homer grew the truth of this assertion. They were produced long before Greece had attained to the zenith of her glory. He again the very expression in that feeling caused by the contemplation of intellectual, moral and material grandeur, makes it demonstrative of the truth, that her first existence was in human nature itself. Nature's language is truly poetical. Search for the origin of poetry among the first men. Look for it also in the Eastern shores like a sublime and distant star, you may behold it rising, the harbinger of the gold poetical dawn. Together first of all in the philosophy of and picturesque language of the Hebrews—and lowest also like the pillar of fire in the great poetical wilderness. There you will see it, in its illumination from heaven. The hand that made it is divine. Its soulful language is that of divine inspiration. "Oh that words were recorded and hurl by the oracle of God the Hebrew muses drank." We have the same to the pages of Poetry among the Greeks, and was remark first—that although Hebrew poetry partly deserves the foremost place—because from it we learn both that the origin of and the nature of the Manhood's latest storm beaten breast

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[illegible]

of cares and sorrows that rose up to warn them back. The varied narratives of the strangers had arranged themselves into a parable; they seemed not merely instances of woeful fate that had befallen others, but shadowy omens of disappointed hope, and unavailing toil, domestic grief, and estranged affection, that would cloud the onward path of these poor fugitives. But after one instant's hesitation, they opened their arms and sealed their resolve with as pure and fond an embrace, as ever youthful love had hallowed.

"We will not go back," said they. "The world never can be dark to us, for we will always love one another."

Then the Canterbury Pilgrims went up the hill, while the poet chanted a drear and desperate stanza of the Farewell to his Harp, fitting music for that melancholy band. They sought a home where all former ties of nature or society would be sundered, and all old distinctions levelled, and a cold and passionless security be substituted for moral hope and fear, as in that other refuge of the world's weary outcasts, the grave. The lovers drank at the Shaker spring, and then, with chastened hopes, but more confiding affections, went on to mingle in an untried life.

SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1842.

A NEW NOVEL.

We shall commence publishing in the Post next week, *an original Novel*, by H. W. Herbert, Esq., author of "Cromwell," "The Brothers," etc., entitled, "Ringwood the Rover." The first two chapters originally appeared in Coleman's Magazine, which work was suspended, and all remember the sensation at that time produced by the article. We have purchased the entire story of the Author, making in all, some twelve Chapters, and we are much mistaken if it is not pronounced, by our readers, one of the finest novels, ever written by an American.

We intend to spare no expense in procuring for the readers of the Post, the best literary matter of the country.

The Resumption.

It will be seen, by a reference to our Legislative News, that a Bill for an *immediate resumption* on the part of the Banks, has passed both houses, and will doubtless receive the sanction of the Governor.

We give, in another column, the Bill entire, as it was reported by the Committee of Conference. The Bill, it will be seen, passed the lower house by a majority of two-thirds; while in the Senate 12 voted in the negative and 21 in the affirmative. One more vote would therefore have made the Bill a law without the signature of the Governor.

☞ Robins & Folger, of Hartford, Ct. are no longer *authorized* agents for Graham's Magazine. We will state the reason in full upon the cover of the next number of the magazine.

Boz! Boz!!

Well, Boz has came to town at last. After several false alarms, one of which actually crept into a corner of our paper last week, the distinguished stranger arrived on Saturday night, and every body woke up on Monday morning conscious that they were actually breathing the same air with the veritable Mr. Dickens. On Tuesday some officious friends gave notice that Boz would receive calls betwixt 10½ and 11½ A. M., and accordingly every body whose curiosity could no longer be restrained flocked to the U. S. Hotel, to shake hands with Mr. Dickens, and say foolish things about the weather. The levee was of course crowded, and of course every body had an introduction. This was the reception of Boz in Philadelphia.

The practice of be-dinnering Mr. Dickens has been taken off with much spirit by some wicked Bostonian, in a pretended *letter from Great Goslington, Mass—giving an account of the great Quoz dinner, and other matters. By Sampson Short-and-fat.* The letter is a parody on a pamphlet recently published in Boston, giving an account of the Boz dinner in that city. It is a very clever affair, and has made us laugh heartily. We cannot resist giving the cream of it to our readers. After describing the preliminaries, the letter writer says:

"About three hours were devoted to private conversation, in a very loud tone, about points of etiquette. The guests then proceeded to the discussion of twenty-two different courses of meats and viands, embracing twenty-

BILL OF FARE

1. Soupe au pewtre plattre.
2. Hasty Pudding à la porringer.
3. Corned Beef à la moutarde.
4. Salt Fish aux pommes de terre.
5. Frit de smelts.
6. Boiled cabbage au tailleur.
7. Cow-heel à la hotchpotch.
8. Sheep's trotters au vinaigre.
9. Tete de veau avec plouque.
10. Mashed turnips à la pepperbox.
11. Frit de tripe au leather apron.
12. Eel-pie à la squirme.
13. Baked beans au porc.
14. Boiled squash à la gobble.
15. Pan-dowdy à la cramme.
16. Pig's tail à la squeale.
17. Bonnyclapper à la tea-spoon.
18. Hoe-cake à la corn-cob.
19. Johnnycake à la table-cloth.
20. Fromage de vitnak.
21. Pignuts à la craque.
22. Molasses candy à la daube.

The wines and liquors were of the first quality for age, liveliness and flavor, and furnished from Col. Wallop's own cellar. They comprised the following varieties:

1. Chateau Margaux de Cidrebard.
2. Clos Vougeat de Smalbeere.
3. Sillery Mousseux de Cornstalk.
4. Haute Sauterne de Townpump.
5. Johannisberg de Lafountaine.
6. Ale du Pere Adam."

A sketch of the President's speech is given, which commences as follows:

"Gentlemen—The occasion that calls us together is altogether unparalleled in the annals of great Goslington. A young man has come by the railroad from Boston, without a ragged shirt on his back, a deputy-sheriff at his heels, or a loafer at his elbow. And yet his approach is greeted with a stare of goggling eyes, as if nobody left the capital except to "cut and run" and folks never went into the country but to shirk their creditors and escape mad dogs" &c.

The speech is concluded with the following toast: "Health, happiness and sixteen children to Christopher Quoz."

Next comes the speech of Mr. Quoz, which commences as follows:

"Gentlemen,—If you had given this splendid entertainment to any other red-headed mortal that ever trod neat's leather. If I were here to-night to measure the dimensions of a crooknecked squash," &c. and concludes as follows:

"Gentlemen, I thank you with feelings of gratitude, such as I never felt before over a mutton chop. And as I understand it to be the custom here to say something after a man has done speaking, I would beg to say by way of a toast.

"Great Goslington and Boston—may they never have any difference except in point of size."

Long sketches of other speeches are given together with copies of letters from gentleman who were invited to be present, but were unable to attend, after which the President said: "Doctor Sampson, you've got a very pretty singing book, a nice pitchpipe, and you know the 119th Psalm. Give us the 119th Psalm this minute, Doctor Sampson."

Doctor Sampson tagged off from the 119th Psalm, but gave an original ode in its stead, which is published at length.

There is also a parody of the song of Straws, and many other things too "numerous to mention."

Murder of Mr. Arndt.

The murder of Mr. Arndt in the Wisconsin Legislature has awoke a universal feeling of horror throughout the country. The council of Wisconsin has acted with becoming dignity and expelled the murderer Vineyard. He attempted to save himself from this indignity by sending in his resignation, but the letter was returned unread. He was then expelled by a vote of 10 to 1—a Mr. Strong (counsel for the murderer) being the only one voting in the negative. The seat and desk of the deceased have been dressed in black by a vote of the council.

This is not all. Vineyard has been taken into custody and, at the last advices, his examination was progressing. The evidence tended to show that the murderer had prepared himself for the calling up of the question of the Sheriff for Grant county, by arming himself with a six barrelled pistol. There seems to be no palliation for his crime. An outraged people, in the presence of whose representatives this foul act was committed, as well as the rights of insulted humanity call aloud for the prompt punishment of the offender.

An Important Case.

A case of some importance has just been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The case is entitled Prigg against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and the circumstances attending it are as follows. A Mr. Prigg entered the State of Pennsylvania in pursuit of a fugitive slave, whom he subsequently overtook, and would have carried home to Maryland. By a law of Pennsylvania such an act had been declared a felony, and Prigg was arrested, tried and condemned. His counsel excepted to the constitutionality of the law, and carried the case up to the Supreme Court at Washington. The following was the decision of the majority of the court:

1st. That the provision in the Constitution of the United States relative to fugitive slaves executes itself so far as to authorise the owner or his agent to seize the fugitive in any State of the Union, as property; and that no State law is constitutional which interferes with such right.

2d. That this provision also contemplates legislation by Congress, to make the delivery of a fugitive slave more effectual against all State or other interference.

3d. That Congress having legislated, such legislation is the supreme law of the land, excluding all State legislation upon the same subject; and with which legislation by Congress, no State can pass any law to qualify, impede, or control the remedy given by the act of Congress.

4th. The power of legislation by Congress is exclusive; and no State can pass any law to carry into effect the constitutional provision in regard to fugitive slaves, even though Congress had not legislated upon the subject.

5th. That the points thus decided are in no manner intended to interfere with the *police power* of the States to take up runaway slaves, and guard against their misconduct or depredations.

This opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Story.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Daniel concurred in the opinion that the Pennsylvania law was unconstitutional and void, and that no State could pass any law to impair or impede the right of the owners of fugitive slaves, as conferred by the Constitution and secured by the act of Congress; but they held that the States were competent to legislate with a view to effectuate the remedy given by the act of Congress.

Mr. Justice McLean also concurred as to the unconstitutionality of the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was of opinion that Congress, in this particular case, had a right to confer the power with which State officers were clothed by the act of 1793, and held that the States were competent to punish infractions of that act by the owners of fugitive slaves; as when, for example, the slave was seized and carried away without procuring the certificate of the judges or justices of the peace, which it requires.

Mr. Justice Baldwin was of opinion that the constitutional provision required no legislation, but executed itself, and that therefore the act of Congress and the Pennsylvania law were both unconstitutional.

Mr. Justice Wayne concurred with the majority, and, recapitulating the points decided, intimated an intention of filing his opinion at length.

This case was brought up to the Supreme Court of the United States under the 25th section of the Judiciary act of 1789, and the provision of a special act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, being the result of a negotiation between Maryland and that State, conducted by J. Meredith, Esq. as Commissioner of Maryland.

The cause was argued by Messrs. Meredith and Nelson for the State of Maryland, and by Mr. Hambly and the Attorney General of Pennsylvania for that State.

Another McLeod Affair.

The Lockport Balance of the 2d says,—"A man named Hogan, was arrested and brought before Mr. Leonard, Police Justice of this village, yesterday, on the charge of participating in the burning of the Caroline. The examination was not concluded when our paper went to press."

The Rochester Post publishes the following extract of a private letter to a Canadian gentleman, in this city.

"John Sheridan Hogan, one of the Caroline invaders, *about whom there can be no mistake*, has been arrested, and will doubtless be committed to take his trial for the part he took in the Schlosser murders. I am told he is clerk to the Sheriff of the Gore District, who was McNab's Lieutenant Colonel, opposite Navy Island, and that he was formerly in McNab's law office, and acted as his secretary while at Chippewa in 1838. He is a good looking, bold, manly little fellow—tory and game to the back bone!"

Later information which we have received from Lockport, states that the Justice refused to interfere, and that on Tuesday, after lying in jail all night, Hogan was taken out on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Ransom, but the result of the investigation was not ascer- seems probable the *prima facie* evidence against Hogan be strong, we have all the danger and excitements of the McLeod case to go over again, with the greater chance this time of having found the right man.

We have since received intelligence that Hogan has been set free by Judge Ransom, on the ground of insufficiency of the warrant of arrest, notwithstanding there was sufficient evidence, as we are informed, on the best of authority, to have him detained for trial, had it not been for the defect in the warrant.

As soon as the intelligence of Hogan's arrest was received at Washington, and before his release was known, the President transmitted the following message to Congress:—

Washington, March 8th, 1842.

To the House of Representatives:

In my message of the 7th of December, I suggested to Congress the propriety, and, in some degree, the necessity of making proper provisions by law, within the pale of the Constitution, for the removal, at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as might arise in State courts involving national questions, or questions touching the faithful observance and discharge of the international obligations of the United States, from such State tribunal to the Federal Judiciary. I am urged to repeat at this time this recommendation, by the receipt of intelligence upon which I can rely, that a subject of Great Britain residing in Upper Canada, has been arrested upon a charge of connection with the expedition fitted out by the Canadian authorities, by which the "Caroline" was destroyed, and will in all probability be subjected to trial in the State courts of New York. It is doubtful whether in this state of things, should his discharge be demanded by the British Government, this Government is invested with any control over the subject until the case shall have reached the Court of final resort of the State of New York, and been decided in that Court. And although such delay ought not in a national point of view to give cause of umbrage to Great Britain, yet, the prompt and instant rendering of justice to foreign nations should be placed among our highest duties. I cannot, therefore, in consideration of what properly becomes the United States, and in anticipation of any demand from a foreign government for the discharge of one of its subjects, forego the duty of repeating my recommendation to Congress for the immediate adoption of some suitable legislative provision on this subject. John Tyler.

The subject was at once referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The Cry for War.

There is a party in our country which is continually crying out for war against England, and a gentleman of some literary attainments is even now engaged in the attempt to stir up such a war by means of popular songs. We think he has miscalculated the power of verse on an age like this; but this does not alter his motive. Against all such endeavors to create a disturbance betwixt two powerful nations we protest. In only one emergency is war allowable, and that is when we fight in self-defence. No such emergency at present exists, and he who would set on two nations to an unnecessary war, must think little of the blood and misery which would ensue to mankind.

We are glad to see that the most respectable presses in the country take sides with us on this question. The National Intelligencer has some remarks on the subject which we deem worthy of quotation. That journal says:

"No man in his senses can contemplate without horror the prospect of a war between two such countries as Great Britain and the United States. Far from being a war in which the United States only would be the sufferer, it would be a war almost as much to be lamented for the deadly blows which would be dealt to our adversary in such a contest as for those which we ourselves would receive. The first advantage would doubtless be on her side, because as an essentially military and naval power she must always be in a better state of preparation for immediate conflict than the United States. But what would be her condition at the *end* of such a conflict, is an enquiry which it would afford us no pleasure to pursue, and the answer to which could impart no satisfaction to any friend to human rights and human happiness.

"No, we will not lend our aid to stir up a war feeling in this country toward Great Britain. It will kindle of itself and flare up with sufficient rapidity and intenseness upon any just inducement. Nor will we assist in exciting any undue expectation of such a state of things for the purpose of forcing the action of Congress in regard to the increase of our military and naval armaments. Even if we feared an unfavorable termination of the disputes between the two Governments as much as our correspondent seems to do, we would not."

This is manly and proper. Such language should be in the mouth of every true friend to his country.

Bituminous Coal.

Upwards of 1,600,000 tons of this article were transported on the State Canals during 1841.

Death of McDonald Clarke.

This eccentric, and lately mad poet, died on Friday the 4th instant, at the New York Lunatic Asylum, of which, for several preceding days, he had been an occupant. He wrote poetry, or what he called such, but it was in fact a string of unmeaning rhapsodies, lightened up, however, here and there by glimpses of the "divine faculty." In New York city he was universally known as the mad poet. His mental disease seems to have increased with his age until it ended in sheer madness. A few days since, a sketch of Clarke appeared in the New York Commercial Advertiser, a portion of which we quote.

"When Byron was in the hey-day of his career, Clarke was among the most ardent of his admirers, and, as he supposed, of his imitators. He conceived that their minds had been cast in the same mould—and not knowing that he was crazy, he supposed that his own moodiness was necessarily like that of Byron. Pictures of Byron, with open collar and massy locks, were then in the print shops, and Clarke sedulously copied his air and his costume. Byron married and abused his wife. Clarke, to extend the parallel, did the same in both respects. He married a Miss Brundage, then a poor actress on the boards of the Park—treated her badly, in the same manner it was reported Byron had treated his wife—and, like the noble bard and his wife, also parted.

"Yet we could never perceive the least evidence of ill-temper, or a cruel disposition, on the part of Clarke. On the contrary, his bosom has appeared the abode of great natural kindness and good feeling. True, he has been wandering up and down our streets, solitary and alone among the million, with an apparent cloud upon his brow, and always averting his eye even from those who knew him—not as though he disliked them, but as though he was apprehensive that they might prefer not to receive his recognition. But speak to him in the voice of kindness, and his eye kindled at once, and his face would instantly glow with pleasure, exhibiting a sort of compound expression of surprise and delight. In regard to his wife, even after their separation, he has spoken of her to us in the kindest terms, and recalled circumstances of touching interest, beautifully illustrating the strength of woman's love. He was at that time exceedingly poor—so poor, that at times he had no place to lay his head, or a crust to appease his hunger. He then slept wherever he could find a covering; and he has told us, as the tears gathered in his eyes, that his wife, living upon his slender wages, would stealthily supply him with such food as she could, by taking from the table a potatoe and a crust of bread, and wrapping them in her handkerchief, meet him at some appointed corner in the evening, where unperceived he could eat from her hand the scanty fare she could thus supply. For the last ten or fifteen years we believe he has been supported by a small annuity; but from what source we have not been told."

The Missouri and Mississippi.

These two steamers have now been finished, and being built at different ports, some rivalry naturally exists betwixt their constructors as to which is the fastest vessel. Each has made an experimental trip, but we agree with the North American in thinking these results scarcely sufficient to decide the relative merits of the steamers. That paper says. "The Missouri and Mississippi were both built from the same moulds. The size of the boilers and engines are similar, and in all respects the circumstances of the two vessels are the same, except in the form of the engine. The Mississippi having vertical engines, known as the English marine, 7 feet stroke, and the Missouri inclined engines, 10 feet stroke—the diameters being proportioned to give the same cubical contents to each—the intention of the government being to compare the respective merits of the two kinds of engine. On the respective trials published, we learn that the Mississippi's draught of water, having her sea stores on board, was 17½ feet, the Missouri's draught 16½. The immersion of the former's buckets was one foot greater than that of the latter. The maximum revolutions of the Missouri were 17¼, steam 13 lbs., while the Mississippi gave 17½ revolutions, with 11 lbs., and 1 foot more immersion. This is the test, for we take no notice of measurement by miles, as they are known to be inaccurate.

"We cannot yet compare these vessels, upon short trials, under dissimilar circumstances: let them be put side by side, with the same draught of water, and we have no fears of the result. Nothing short of a voyage of some length can fairly test their respective merits. Either of these vessels will do to show a sample of American engines, and we sincerely hope that they will be ordered to cross the Atlantic in company, as soon as the Missouri is ready for sea. The machinery for both was constructed upon the designs, and under the direction of Chas. W. Copeland, Chief Steam Engineer of the U. S. Navy, and the result has proved the wisdom of the Board of the Navy Commissioners, in the selection of this gentleman to an office of such responsibility. The engines of these vessels do that gentleman unbounded credit, and place his name in the foremost rank among American engineers."

Old Bank of the U. S.

A few days since the surviving trustees of the old Bank of the United States presented a petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, praying —Horace Binney, George Harrison and John Stille, may be discharged from their office. These trustees entered on their office on the 2d of March, 1811, and during the thirty-one years since, millions of dollars have passed through their hands, every cent of which has been scrupulously accounted for.

The petition itself, however, is the best history of their proceedings. The surviving trustees are—Joseph Sims, Archibald McCall, Paschall Hollingsworth, John Stille, Horace Binney and George Harrison—"All the said Trustees accepted the said Trust, and such of them as from time to time survived, proceeded in the execution of the same to the entire satisfaction of the Stockholders of the Bank and others interested in the same, paid the debts of the said Bank according to their Trust, and from time to time divided among the said stockholders or their representatives the aggregate sum of Ten Millions nine hundred thousand dollars—the entire capital of the said first Bank of the United States having been Ten Millions of Dollars and no more, which said aggregate sum of 10,900,000 dollars they have paid to the said stockholders or their representatives, with the exception of five 56-000 dollars only, which have not as yet been claimed by the parties interested. And twenty-two thousand two hundred and forty, they further show that in the progress of the said Trust, the Trustees, or such of them as from time to time survived, settled the accounts of their Trust with the stockholders of the said Bank at public meetings duly convened by public notice, at their Banking House in the City of Philadelphia, and uniformly received the approbation of the stockholders and their thanks for the diligent and faithful discharge of the duties of the Trust."

This is a notable example, fit to be borne in mind amid the universal peculation and recklessness which have been the features of our Banks of late.

Rhode Island Constitution.

We have given our opinion freely on the *legality* of what is called the suffrage Constitution of this State, and, in fact, devoted more space, on several occasions, to this subject than we otherwise should have done, had it not presented a fair field for the elucidation of great constitutional questions. So late as last week we recapitulated our views on this matter, and stated our conviction that the suffrage Constitution could only prevail by *revolution*. In our Journal for November 6th, 1841, we gave our opinion at even greater length to the same purpose. Since our article of last week we have received a correspondence betwixt several gentlemen of Providence and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, in which the same ground is taken by those sages of the law which we ourselves took. Their decision is, in short, this—that the "People's or Suffrage Constitution," adopted by a majority of the citizens of that State, is of no binding force whatever, that obedience to it will form no justification or excuse for any act done in pursuance of it; and that any attempt to carry it into effect by force will be treason against the State, if not against the United States. We need scarcely recapitulate the arguments which led them to this conclusion. They will be found at length in our two articles above referred to, and will be such as would suggest themselves at once to every true lawyer.

The Caledonia.

This steamer, due on the 20th ult., has not yet arrived, nor has any intelligence been received respecting her. The Unicorn, according to Mr. Cunard's arrangement, was to return to Boston if she found the Caledonia at Halifax; and as the Unicorn has not returned, we may conclude that the Caledonia has not reached Nova Scotia. God only knows where she may now be! But we would not awaken useless fears. We indulge the hope that she has put into some port to repair, or returned to England for want of coal, as the Liverpool did on her second voyage. Our anxiety, however, is not likely to be soon relieved—for if she put into any out of the way port, and where repairs to machinery especially would be difficult, we may yet be weeks without learning her fate.

There is a belief that Lord Ashburton was on board, but that we deem highly improbable. He will come direct, and in a frigate. Such was the information received from the house of Baring & Co.

The consort of the Caledonia, which will be due this day week, may be expected to settle the point whether the missing ship sailed from England at the appointed time, or has since put back for repairs to any of the ports of Great Britain proper.

The Gaines Case.

In the United States Supreme Court at Washington, on Saturday last, the celebrated Gaines case was allowed to go over until the next term, when a decision may be expected.

[illegible]

SATURDAY POST.

for March.—The leading
e Mediterranean Company
s per of Professor Park,
ry. The style of this paper
of the general run of articles
ion. The historical facts are
ction on the whole is more
ining other papers, are mixed
ts style. Those we have the
astliness, commercial topics
Every merchant should pa-
ssible. *Dwight's Seamen's*

ers in CHARLES DICKENS,
ady it. 95 Michol—The
intended to contain the com-
intended by appropriate re-
ons. The publication of an article
the illustration in a portrait of
ssed by a suitable sketch.—

No. 5.—*Burns, & Co.*—This
ubbed waltz "La Guiscarne."
ions in "Home"—the Child's
other popular pieces. We
for the spirit they have shown

March.—The leading article
ion, and the subject, we are
d. The usual monthly reports
ander of the number. *Dwight*

rch.—MISTY is already ano-
ers in this month, as the
give him some delighted with
, Agents.

ZINE, *March.*—The frontis-
engraving of the Brick, and a
The literary matter is good
ers.

ER, No. 3.—This number is
ers are CHARLES DICKENS,
ntinued.

City.

eral Sessions gave its opinion
Monday morning. Judge Lo-
ding him to bail—in the
ge the charge of being accessory
ry of E. P. Loomis's store, on
ich was committed.

of Miller & Hallowell. Judge
he opinion and decision of the
ing the larceny matter is good
ers.

r. Lardner have been contined
Bennet street Theatre to con-
ch is the case in the style in which
to the popular eyes. The
which the Chinese Theatre is
interesting. The subjects
uring the past week have been
the pleasure of seeing the
have never seen more intel-
those which attend the Ir-

re Forten, long known as a
to our city, was interred. The
ith numerous mourning
State and colored, of both sexes
ed to the grave. The deceased
ad been an extensive
e be answered a congeries. H.

Edward Roberts, charged with
ing of the Northern Liberties in the
ed, south whereon, was held in
ay, and the case will be finally
he time of the forgery, and the
day or two since. An effort
for him a short time since was

colored, steward of the ship
ne, was held to bail in the
ing the larceny of a watch
ed by the latter on board the
ship.

Bethuen Reformed Dutch
Methodist Episcopal Church in
rance in this city to encour-
s been one of the most success-
ured from—for which purpose
Patton's Church, was a happy

took place at the Artist's Fund
of the pictures were good for
ated to please the purchasers.
ed for $15. About one hundred
e collection was doubtless the
ed to the purchasers.

ct (St. Patrick's Day.) Dwi-
delivers an oration at the Phi-
ill be applied to the

's Church.

ct Railway. Since and Tyler
the organized gang of burglars
day during the winter months

On motion by Mr. G. Floyd,

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. BUCHANAN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred the petition of citizens of Lancaster County, asking for an abandonment of the claims of the United States against Denmark, made a report upon said petition and upon the subject, setting forth the history of the claims, the discharge and payment of them by compromise on the Commonwealth, and recommending that the petition be dismissed. Mr. B. moved the adoption of a resolution to that effect; accompanied by a resolution that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject which resolution was adopted. Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the same subject. Both reports were laid on the table until to-morrow.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, but before any action was had, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a number of petitions were presented by members.

Mr. Clingman presented a memorial from the free negroes of Pennsylvania, which he commended to the general attention of the Senate and to the unlimited attention of the two Senators from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cowen presented from both parties of Pennsylvania remonstrances against any interference with the General Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Talmadge presented sundry memorials from citizens of New York.

Also, a variety of miscellaneous memorials, some of them praying for protection.

Mr. Hopkins presented some not important, but the Resolutions were of some interest, one of them calling for information in regard to expenditures to be furnished in a tabular form.

Mr. Bayard called up the Bill in relation to District Banks.

Mr. Allen was entitled to the floor, and addressed the Senate in opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Bayard gave the history of the Acts of Congress for the four years next to accrue to the Banks in this District, for the purpose of placing all the information in reference to the Banks before the Senate.

The discussion proceeded at some length, when the Senate was unable to come to a vote on the Bill for the day specified. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the question was lost, 22 to 18.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, spoke until near the hour of adjournment, when Mr. MERRICK, of Md. will resume.

Mr. Wilson, of New Hampshire, the Senator appointed to succeed Mr. Pierce, attended the call of the roll, and was sworn in.

HOUSE.—Mr. PARMER, of Vt. as Chairman of the Committee on the Appropriations, presented two amendments to the general appropriation bill, which were read from the Bill of the Committee, having reference to the Contingent Expenses of the Government. He stated that instead of the 60,000 70,000 should be recommended. This would give $11 apiece to the Members.

Another proposition was to insert 50,000. With this statement he would not have objected to making it so that the whole number would be 300 instead of 242.

Mr. Parmer explained the reasons for this information, and were laid on the table.

Mr. Hopkins moved an amendment which went to which also the Post Office and the mail contracts.

Upon this proposition a spirited little debate arose between Messrs. Hopkins, Mercer, Bronson, Boardman, Ewing and Goodsell.

When the morning hour expired, the Speaker proceeded several communications.

One was the President, giving information upon a subject which Mr. Adams called for during his trial for the murder of Mr. Wright—"the wife and daughter."

A communication from the Department of State, in reference to the public printing—which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Two Senate bills, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and settle some old accounts, were passed, when the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Briggs in the Chair, took up the General Appropriation Bill.

The question upon Mr. Davis' appeal from the decision of the Chair, which was overruled yesterday at some length, was again gone into by Messrs. Atherton, Davis, and the Chairman, when the vote was taken to the tellers and the decision of the Chair was reversed by 61 to 56, and the amendment of Mr. Davis was declared in order.

The amendment was then discussed, and in course of debate was accepted by Mr. Morgan, when the first amendment offered by Mr. Morgan, went to repeal the law authorizing the Secretary of War to publish the laws in newspapers.

The Committee then rose, without taking any action, and the House, after ordering the various amendments to be printed, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March, 5, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. BUCHANAN presented a petition and memorial from the iron manufacturers.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, proposing an additional joint rule to the Senate for the purpose of prohibiting amendments to appropriation bills, when the subjects not germane to the bill under consideration, was called up by the unfinished business.

Mr. Woodbridge opposed the resolution as unnecessary and improper.

The subject was again postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Linn, having called for the unfinished business of South of Indiana, addressed the Senate at length upon the merits of Mr. Clay's Resolutions, partly in reply to Mr. Wright, who had addressed the Senate yesterday, and partly in the abstract as to the course of opinion in regard to the Resolutions.

Mr. S. having concluded,

Mr. Clay in the absence of his friend from Georgia (Mr. Berrien), who was indisposed, and had expressed a wish to speak on the subject, moved that the Bill be postponed till after to-morrow, which was to be the special order for the late vote completed.

He hoped the second order of to-morrow would also be postponed, if the Bill should not be disposed of in good ol.

Some further conversation took place, which resulted in both propositions being withdrawn, leaving the unfinished business of to-day to be the order of the day to-morrow—Mr. Berrien being entitled to the floor.

The motion of Mr. Clay, the unfinished business of the House suspending for the present the pay for printing the Congressional Globe of the 27th Congress was read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Morgan of N. Y. to amend the rules of the House, so as to require next to the Congressional total Abstinence Society, and the rules having been suspended it was adopted.

The Resolution then came up for consideration—the question being upon the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Wood, of N. Y. to the proposition of Mr. Davis, to strike the Postmaster of the House and his assistants.

The previous question was then moved and seconded by the House, and the amendment was rejected by ayes 11, noes 128.

The next resolution was then taken up, which provides for reducing the pay of the officers and pages of the House.

The resolution was adopted by 85 to 60.

The next resolution fixed the pay of messengers at $1.50, of the pages at $1 per day, and the pay of the laborers at $1.50.

The resolution was adopted, and the House dropped the subject and went into Committee of the Whole upon the General Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Briggs of Mass., again took the Chair.

The first question was upon the amendment of Mr. Davis of Ky. which had been modified so as to reduce the appropriation for printing the laws, &c. from $50,000 to $15,000—to require the printing, &c. for the departments to be performed under rules similar to those now in force, and to require the public advertisements to be inserted in papers of different politics, having the largest circulation in subscribers—the advertising to be inserted more than three times in any one paper.

Mr. Cushing moved to amend the amendment that this amendment was in order.

The Chair decided that it was. An appeal was taken by Mr. Cushing and tellers were ordered—he whose report it appeared that 62 members had voted to sustain the Chair and 51 against it—no quorum voting, the committee rose, but after some conversation, the House again went into committee and the question was again taken—when the Chair was decided to be sustained by 88 to 55.

The Gazette of the 4th, and he would always go for retrenchment at a proper time, but he thought the amendment only a subterfuge for the public printing at the present stage.

Mr. Wise then explained and advocated his amendment at some length, after which he moved that the committee rise, which was carried, and

On motion by Mr. G. Floyd,

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. BUCHANAN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect part of to-day, in the Senate, with a speech on Mr. Clay's proposition to restrict the veto power. Mr. B. maintained that the Judiciary was the proper place for the discussion of constitutional questions, and that the Senate should not forestall the action of that Department. He contended that the contract of the veto power had triangled since the adoption of the Constitution—it had passed a despotic power. Mr. Clay stated he was satisfied with the explanation which had been offered, and adding that in case the President should return a bill with his objections, it could not be taken up and passed at the same, but at a subsequent session of Congress.

Mr. Buchanan then presented a memorial from the Pennsylvania praying for the protection of the iron interest.

HOUSE.—In the House, the subject of retrenchment was again taken up, and after a deal of debate on the article of stationery, it was decided that an accurate account of the stationery used in the House should be kept, and that to the members stationery should be furnished to the amount of $15 for the session and $200 for the short session.

The House then took up the resolution to reduce the pay, but pressionary when it touches our own. Mr. Boone and the Whigs freaked four times as much as the Democrats. Mr. Morgan replied that this was about the relative strength of the parties. And so the debate was continued on upon things and matters in general till the House adjourned. So far as the public is concerned, they might as well have sat still.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. Clay presented a memorial from the free inhabitants of Pennsylvania, which he commended to the general attention of the Senate and to the individual attention of the two Senators from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Clay presented from both parties of Pennsylvania remonstrances against any interference with the General Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Talmadge presented sundry memorials from citizens of New York.

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Mr. Woodbridge opposed the resolution as unnecessary and improper.

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The next resolution was then taken up, which provides for reducing the pay of the officers and pages of the House.

The resolution was adopted by 85 to 60.

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The resolution was adopted, and the House dropped the subject and went into Committee of the Whole upon the General Appropriation Bill.

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Mr. Cushing moved to amend the amendment that this amendment was in order.

The Chair decided that it was. An appeal was taken by Mr. Cushing and tellers were ordered—he whose report it appeared that 62 members had voted to sustain the Chair and 51 against it—no quorum voting, the committee rose, but after some conversation, the House again went into committee and the question was again taken—when the Chair was decided to be sustained by 88 to 55.

The Gazette of the 4th, and he would always go for retrenchment at a proper time, but he thought the amendment only a subterfuge for the public printing at the present stage.

Mr. Wise then explained and advocated his amendment at some length, after which he moved that the committee rise, which was carried, and

On motion by Mr. G. Floyd,

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. BUCHANAN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect part of to-day, in the Senate, with a speech on Mr. Clay's proposition to restrict the veto power. Mr. B. maintained that the Judiciary was the proper place for the discussion of constitutional questions, and that the Senate should not forestall the action of that Department. He contended that the contract of the veto power had triangled since the adoption of the Constitution—it had passed a despotic power. Mr. Clay stated he was satisfied with the explanation which had been offered, and adding that in case the President should return a bill with his objections, it could not be taken up and passed at the same, but at a subsequent session of Congress.

Mr. Buchanan then presented a memorial from the Pennsylvania praying for the protection of the iron interest.

HOUSE.—In the House, the subject of retrenchment was again taken up, and after a deal of debate on the article of stationery, it was decided that an accurate account of the stationery used in the House should be kept, and that to the members stationery should be furnished to the amount of $15 for the session and $200 for the short session.

The House then took up the resolution to reduce the pay, but pressionary when it touches our own. Mr. Boone and the Whigs freaked four times as much as the Democrats. Mr. Morgan replied that this was about the relative strength of the parties. And so the debate was continued on upon things and matters in general till the House adjourned. So far as the public is concerned, they might as well have sat still.

The following nominations for Associate Judges were unanimously confirmed:

Franklin—James G. Kennedy, Justice—John Bell. Wm. M'Clintock, Peters—John Jenkins, James Black, Jefferson—Robert Ewing, James M'Kennon, Washington—Samuel Crothers, Greene—Jesse Hoge, Wm. Walker, Tyger—John Ryon.

The bill authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, after being variously amended, passed Committee of the Whole. The stock of this Company is to consist in the bill now stands, of 100,000 shares of $100 per share. When 50,000 shares or $5,000,000 of stock have been subscribed, the Stock is open and the Company permitted to go into operation. It is then proposed to dispose of the same line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, together with all the property and fixtures belonging thereto, engines, &c. &c. for the sum of $13,000,000.

HOUSE.—Mr. MILLER's tariff resolutions were taken up in the House and discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Boswell after opposing the resolutions briefly, offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does hereby refuse to accept her portion of the proceeds of the sale of Public Lands, and that instead of increasing taxation, she contemplates to lessen the present rate to the liquidation of the National debt, and the support of the National Government.

The consideration of the subject was then postponed for the present.

The bill to authorize the Governor to license of the Bank Stock belonging to the Commonwealth, and to provide for the payment therefor, was taken up, and passed finally in Committee of the Whole.

The bill providing for the education of children employed in factories, and limiting the time for their labor was then taken up, and passed finally in Committee of the Whole.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. Cooper read in place a bill postponing the election of Canal Commissioners for one year.

Mr. Kelley, from the Committee of Conferences, made a report, which I send you this morning. The report was on the amendments of the Senate.

The report was accepted, and the House generally warmed up with a declaration, that under the circumstances they would not concur with the Senate, and called for by ayes and for noes. Messrs. Carlisle and Fleming, Democrats, voted with the Whigs—Messrs. Carlisle and Fleming, democrats, but will vote for it. Mr. Hopkinson moved to postpone indefinitely. Mr. Fleming moved to take up the bill at the desk. And it is further stated that the Senate will concur in the House amendments, and the bill will be passed finally to-day.

The motion was rejected, and a subsequent motion was made to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the bill. The House, upon its merits, by ayes and noes were ordered, and the motion lost by a vote of 74 ayes to 24 nays—not two-thirds.

The House, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, at three o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Briggs in the Chair, took up the General Appropriation Bill.

The question upon Mr. Davis' appeal from the decision of the Chair, which was overruled yesterday at some length, was again gone into by Messrs. Atherton, Davis, and the Chairman, when the vote was taken to the tellers and the decision of the Chair was reversed by 61 to 56, and the amendment of Mr. Davis was declared in order.

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Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, proposing an additional joint rule to the Senate for the purpose of prohibiting amendments to appropriation bills, when the subjects not germane to the bill under consideration, was called up by the unfinished business.

Mr. Woodbridge opposed the resolution as unnecessary and improper.

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Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1842.

SENATE.—The Senators from Pennsylvania presented memorials from that State, asking protection for the iron interests of the country.

The Retrenchment and other resolutions of Mr. Clay, for debate yesterday, were then discussed by Mr. Wright, who yesterday introduced additional and amendatory.

Mr. Wright closed his speech at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Bayard of Indiana expressed his desire to continue the debate upon the resolutions, and on his motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cooper announced the arrival of Mr. Black, of Georgia, who was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Fillmore offered a resolution, that on and after Monday next at three o'clock the meeting of the House shall be 11 o'clock, until otherwise ordered; this resolution was passed,—yeas 113, nays 98.

Mr. Taliaferro gave notice that he should to-morrow move a reconsideration of the vote by which he failed to obtain it, he should then move that the various committees be discharged from their duties.

The portion of the Retrenchment Report which proposes to reduce the number of Members of the Clerk's office was then taken up.

Mr. Boardman moved to amend the clause by allowing one more messenger than the Committee reported for, but the House refused and adopted the original resolution.

The next resolution was to abolish the office of Doorkeeper of the House.

Mr. Hopkins moved an amendment which went to which also the Post Office and the mail contracts.

Upon this proposition a spirited little debate arose between Messrs. Hopkins, Mercer, Bronson, Boardman, Ewing and Goodsell.

When the morning hour expired, the Speaker proceeded several communications.

One was the President, giving information upon a subject which Mr. Adams called for during his trial for the murder of Mr. Wright—"the wife and daughter."

A communication from the Department of State, in reference to the public printing—which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Two Senate bills, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and settle some old accounts, were passed, when the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Briggs in the Chair, took up the General Appropriation Bill.

The question upon Mr. Davis' appeal from the decision of the Chair, which was overruled yesterday at some length, was again gone into by Messrs. Atherton, Davis, and the Chairman, when the vote was taken to the tellers and the decision of the Chair was reversed by 61 to 56, and the amendment of Mr. Davis was declared in order.

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Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, proposing an additional joint rule to the Senate for the purpose of prohibiting amendments to appropriation bills, when the subjects not germane to the bill under consideration, was called up by the unfinished business.

Mr. Woodbridge opposed the resolution as unnecessary and improper.

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Legislative News.

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1842.

SENATE.—A statement of the amount of the valuation of real and personal property, under the act of 1841, in the several counties of the Commonwealth, as returned to the Auditor General, from which it appears that in these counties the valuation of property is now less than $351,500. The other counties remain to be heard from, and the amount will be considerably increased by the time the returns have been received.

Mr. Stevens's resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution in these words: "The Legislature shall not have power to create a State debt exceeding the sum of $40,000,000, exclusive of the deposits with the State by the general government, and the debt to be paid by the State to the Commonwealth, by the Legislature of the State in case of no agreement between the two States, and shall not exceed $20,000,000, it shall not exist to be increased, except in time of war, invasion, or insurrection," the House was then taken up and passed and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Stevens, from the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to repeal the salaries of all officers and agents of the Legislature, Executive and Judicial branches of the State Government.

The afternoon session in the House was occupied entirely in the consideration of private bills.

SENATE.—Mr. Stevens from the Committee on Education, reported a bill in relation to the education of the poor, on the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hopkinson presented a resolution instructing the Committee of Conference, called the "Resumption Bill," which after a lengthy discussion, was adopted—yeas 19, nays 13.

Mr. Hopkinson moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof a bill authorizing the Governor to license of the Bank Stock belonging to the Commonwealth, and to provide for the payment therefor. Mr. Hopkinson explained the provisions of the bill, which proposed to dispose of the same line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, together with all the property and fixtures belonging thereto, engines, &c. &c. for the sum of $13,000,000.

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Mr. Cushing moved to amend the amendment

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

To a Little Girl at her Music Lesson.

BY E. G. SQUIER.

"I can't keep time!" Ah, silly elf!
That lesson then will better
In sadness and despair, see Time
Keeps the scythe his art over.

"I can't stop time!" Nor can the gay
And happy sons of earth,
Who light their passage to the tomb
With song and joyous mirth.

Then—the wise—the proud—could they
"Keep time," right glad were they
But fleeting years have taught how swift
Time flies away, away!

And then, oh, little fingers plying,
Can't see "keep time," formosh!
Nay, little one, be master fast,
As fleetest by the touch.

Keep time then ere it see—yet observe
This sweet lesson well!
Much time thou may'st, and if thou dust,
A pleasure dream 'twill tell!

Yet thou hast in the young heart stored
A wilderness of dreams,
Which, if thou see'st aright, Time will observe
Round thee in golden beams.

Each note thou sound'st ere it be rings
The chrism of some hope,
Which doth hidden unto thee
In Time's Kaleidoscope.

Then thank time well, and from thy bow
The shafts of sadness fling,
And each untold talent of Music
In tone with joy shall ring.

The First Crusade.

Europe had been purged by the first four levies of her refuse; she now prepared to send forth the noble, the wealthy and chivalric. Godfrey, the sixth lord of Bouillon, Marquis of Anvers and Duke of Brabant, was in all respects the most considerable of those who took up the cross. For his power, his acquirements and his virtues he was pre-eminent; his learning and his wisdom made him invaluable to the expedition, and it is probable that he was the only commander among the soldiers of the cross whose motives in the enterprise were thoroughly pure. Even Tancred, the "great cheralier," looked as much to personal glory as Richmond did to power and wealth; and the latter, though he has been honorably treated by Time, must be regarded as a supercilious and ambitious prince, not incapable of treachery and chicanery on a fortunate occasion. Raimond of Thoulouse, stern and severe, but brave, and at times generous—Robert of Normandy, endowed with talent and valor which might have raised him to the highest rank among the princes of his time, but so totally devoid of sound judgment, that his other qualifications were useless—Robert Prince, Count of Flanders, brave like every knight of their day, but a mere soldier—Stephen of Blois and Chartres, the most powerful of the French barons, whose conflict still said to have undertaken to meet than three hundred in number—Hugh, the Great Earl, as he was emphatically called, brother to the king of France and Count of Vermandois—such were the chieftains who assembled in a delegated well-disciplined troops was poured into the East, there to perish without leaving any solid fruit of their valiance and sufferings. At once Comnenus sat on the throne of Constantine; and, though the empire of the East was fast decaying, he imagined that its restoration to its pristine glory was a work reserved for himself. But the crafty and dissembling Emperor of Asia was ill calculated for the circumstances of his day; he had to contend with enemies far more open, and, if not so cunning, at least as wise as himself. The Turkish and Saracen opponents of the Greek empire were not the barbarous hordes who had overrun the West, they were highly civilized, their capitals were the abodes of art and science and literature. Poetry and music and all the amenities of life were cultivated among them to an eminent degree, and what was far more effected to making them formidable opponents, they formed with a religious enthusiasm. Under these circumstances, had Alexius been actuated by an enlightened spirit of policy, he would have aided the chiefs of the crusade and strengthened his own position. They would have been his natural allies, and extended his dominions. As it was, he employed himself in sowing fears and jealousies among them; and his whole aim was apparently to weaken them as a race to detach him from the rest, and to secure the conquered or leaving the Persian sultan in undisturbed and easy access to the relics of Antioch when besieged by the Christian army.

Courtship in Church.

A young gentleman, a stranger, on a tour through Wales, happened to go on Sunday morning, in the last week of the month, to Kinlisle church, to hear divine service, and more particularly to hear the sheriff chaplain preach before the justices. This young gentleman set out a pew adjoining one in which was a fascinating young lady, a stranger also. He whom he conversed a minute or two, and felt desirous of making love to her on the spot; but the place not suiting a declaration, the stranger formed the following plan:—He politely handed her her prayer book, which was open at the following text—Id Epistle of John, v. 3.—"And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment to thee, but that we love one another." She returned it with the following—Sixth chap. ii. ver. 3. "Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take notice of me seeing I am a stranger?"—She returned the book, pointing to the 3d Epistle of John, v. 12. "Having many things to write unto you, I would not with paper and ink; but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face."

From the above exercise the marriage took place in the evening week, and the happy pair hired a chaise and four, the horses were decorated with white ribbons, and they drove to a tradesmen's, near Coventry. It appeared that the lady was a native of Tamworth, and was in one of the first respectability.

A Beau Fellow.—The New Era says there is an other dozen and who is not only his own companion of gentleman and dent, but keeps a tavern in village schoolmaster, captain in the militia, church his own banker and mission, makes patent Brandreth pills, prefers sweetmeats and tomcats two days in each week, and never trusts anybody on the Sabbath, when the minister happens to be more rigid in his opinions to act. He has a wife and a half dozen children. The Boston Morning Post says that is not all—he owns a steam mill and came to Boston with a cargo of onions and potatoes and fail, raised by himself and gave notice in his connections, wives he left, that the weaving of the next number of his paper would depend on the vendo-matrimonial and criminal news he supplied.

Cattle.—Simon Cox was hold a bite:
"Hold, horse!"
"How long?"
"Why, an hour, if you want me to."
"Need was only about to say, that you have put something in your tail; how many times, that for all that's as light as a feather."
"Good, a a b a a a!"

A maiden rested without consent—
Who speaks her name was no ail;
And Cupid's dart
He's never heard to speak at all.

Visible and Vile.—We are in confectionery and embroidery, it is more pleasant to walk on the right hand upon a soft and moderate ground, than to have a dark and melancholy work upon a light-house, and judge from the fire, of the pleasure of the eye. Certainly virtue is like precious stones, most fragrant when they are smallest (crushed), for prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue—*Lord Bacon.*

The Galley Law.—An old fellow in Roxbin yesterday made the following assessment against the law: "I'm again it, because suppose a man's got two sisters, and he wants some sugar and coffee for his wife and children. Now he can't buy less than a gallon of sugar, and that costs two dollars. Well, what's his wife and children to do for sugar and coffee?"

You doubt me a hair I say
That Fanny's a coquette;
Just watch her blushing, dear,
You'll see her cant—cast.

Wash, washer, washed.—A house with a well is often worth double a house with a well and cistern, as rather warmer that any spot on the known globe; a house with the cistern alone, or as commonly done, that it can be likened to no place on earth at all, but most just lower to the—*Frazer's Magazine.*

Drunkenness.—If a man could see and hear himself when he is drunk, as others who are not drunk, see and hear him, he would be ashamed thereof. Seeing others in that state makes us temperate, because every man becomes he is offensive from the out of his species.

TO A SADDLER.

For good thieves, with your fine, fat-ened Fortune you pay;
Oh! there is but one of them—who owns them, pray?

Parent.—Poverty often proves a north light, which kindles up an industrial fire to brighten and beautify the whole home world, while the glitter of gold lends the vision of artificial splendor to dazzle and deceive the fascia them in unconscious ignorance and danger.

Friend or my Son, N. T. Frankness.—O yes I thanks of my I is and I need to wait, on thinks I in not so big a man as little Mr. Bee.

Prudence Man.—There is a fellow down road on possessed of his own store, that he is employed by up over for end of gray fools.

Reason.—He is rich whose income is never than his expenses; and he is poor whose expenses exceed his income.

Dentistry Man.—A medical editor says that he entertains hopes of getting all their ailments blue by his editorial.

Lying.—Lying are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let the wasps and hornets break through.

Time.—Nothing is more precious than time, and those who managed it are the greatest of all prodigals.

From Ne Lady's Companion for March 1843.

The Only Daughter.

BY MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY.

"The thorns which I have reaped are of the tree I planted: they have torn me, and I bleed."—Byron.

It was the sunset of a beautiful autumnal day, and the chief human blood a golden glow upon the fair fellowship of mossy a giant oak which spread its graceful roots and head beneath the verdant lawn of Oakland. Around, while the diamond paned casements of the fine old mansion glistened in the rays of the departing luminary. It was a scene truly English; the antique house, with its heavy dormer-roof and deep set windows, its pended ivy and clustered chimneys,—the park stretching its emerald green turf far around, and dotted with little copses where the antlered deer spotted in fearless security,—the village in the distance, with its neat white cottages and verdant hedgerows,—the tall spire of the little church reflected against the clear blue sky, and all resting in the latest beam of day,—all combined to form a picture of comfort and quiet luxury rarely seen in either land. Stretched on the luxurious embrace of a window which looked out upon this lovely prospect sat the master of Oakland, a man in the full light vested his long, grey locks, it almost seemed like a second time for the noble head. But the furrows of Mr. Dale were strangely at variance with the tranquility of his mien and the serene. His eye dwelt upon the beauty which spread itself before him, but his mind was absorbed in other thoughts, and an expression of deep pain rested on his fine features which told of secret discontent. He had been sitting with best from and folded arms for more than an hour, and the sunset glare had darkened into the grey of twilight when a light touch upon the shoulder aroused him from his reverie.

"You have been long in obeying my summons, Marian," said he, as he turned and beheld his daughter by his side, "and I was about to send Ellen to the wardens to your only parent."

The tone of the young girl crimsoned as she replied, "I was absent, father, and heard not your summons until this instant."

"Sit down, Marian," said Mr. Dale, apparently not listening to the excuse of his child, "for I have much to discuss your serious consideration. Your cousin"—

"Well, father, sir!" interrupted Marian with a startled voice.

"Your cousin, Sir Thomas," pursued the father, "has again written to me on the subject of your union. He urges the necessity of your marriage with one of his sons, if the contracted delay to which he has been subjected. Since your childhood he has been your destined husband, and I have always considered you as one whom he ought to express to act with the discretion befitting a woman."

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"Father, sir!" exclaimed Marian, with an emphasis of surprise and displeasure.

"Marian, I will not appear to you in the light of a tyrant—I will not compel you to enter into a hateful match and you will scarcely then attempt to oppose your father's will as well as wishes. Charles and Mary Grantchaller had two sons, and the elder, of course, became the husband of Ellen. Edward, the younger, and on his death-bed the old man bequeathed to his second son the estate of Oakland. But he only made the same arrangement of his small wears enabled him to retain the whole property in his family.

Marian Dale met him when she first emerged from the nursery into the world of fashion, and from the first the charm of the somewhat haughty circle of society to which she had been introduced. But the beauty, the opulence, and human-friends in youth, soon dazzled the heart of each other, and they met in the field and the thoroughfare—they sat within the same sanctuary—knelt at the same altar, and at last they were united by a stord of kindness, or even a look of recognition. At length the elder brother died, and the only child was left to her father's heart. Marian was awakened in other hands, and her father experienced a thousand delights in the progress of her mind. Her education was completed, and the graces of her person were developed, when the return of her cousin, Edward Grantchaller, to his native country, and his visit to Oakland, gave rise to the first serious thought which had ever disturbed the tranquility of her father's heart. Edward was the younger brother, he shed the unwavering tears of affection upon the grave of his parents, and he returned to when nature had ruined, and when he by on his death-bed, he had left him his fortune, and his blessing. Edward was a noble and generous youth, and Marian loved him from childhood. He was the companion of her sports, the sharer of her studies, and the friend of her heart. Their mutual affection had ripened into love, and when Edward returned to his native country, he returned to claim the hand of his cousin. Mr. Dale had no objection to his nephew as a son-in-law, and he had written to him to that effect, but he was unwilling to lose his only child, and he had not suspected that Marian would venture to exercise an affection which he had indulged or to refuse her consent to a marriage which he had projected. But Marian possessed the spirit of her father's spirit to become the passive instrument of his designs. The unlimited indulgences which had been extended to her in all trifling matters had rendered her incapable of implicit obedience in serious ones. She was so accustomed to control that it now seemed to her almost impossible to submit to control, and she had no idea of submission but in the latest breath of day,—all combined to form a picture of comfort and quiet luxury rarely seen in either land. Stretched on the luxurious embrace of a window which looked out upon this lovely prospect sat the master of Oakland, a man in the full light vested his long, grey locks, it almost seemed like a second time for the noble head. But the furrows of Mr. Dale were strangely at variance with the tranquility of his mien and the serene. His eye dwelt upon the beauty which spread itself before him, but his mind was absorbed in other thoughts, and an expression of deep pain rested on his fine features which told of secret discontent. He had been sitting with best from and folded arms for more than an hour, and the sunset glare had darkened into the grey of twilight when a light touch upon the shoulder aroused him from his reverie.